FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1853. [NO. 1894.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. ☞ Obituary notices, (including resolutions of societies, &c.) exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for those less than ten lines.

Home Manufactures.—If we would be prosperous as a community, we must patronize our own mechanics and artizans. It would frequently be better for us in the end to do this, even if we had to give a little more for a home made article than a similar article of foreign manufacture could be had for. The money would be left in our midst, for general circulation, thus adding to the wealth and prosperity of the community. But when a home-made article in quality equal to that of foreign manufacture can be had at the same price, we act very suicidal if we do not give our own the preference.

Entertaining these views, it is with pleasure we learn the success and encouragement Mr. Lines has met with, in his efforts to supply this community with splendid Leather Bands used in the various machinery in operation among us. We learn that Mr. L. is prepared with the necessary implements for making them; that he has sold large quantities at New York prices, and that they have given universal satisfaction to the purchasers.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

What is Democracy?—The Buffalo Republic, a Democratic paper, asks this question, and answers it in the following definite and comprehensive manner: "Like all other names of things, it implies whatever the people mean who use it, in the particular country where it is used." We have never heard a more complete definition of the term "Democracy" from any source than this from an organ of Democracy. "It implies whatever the people mean who use it, in the particular part of the country where it is used!" We always thought Democracy an india rubber cloak, that could be stretched into shape to cover all sorts of political doctrines in any latitude. In Massachusetts it implies Coalitionism; in New York it implies Hunkerism and Barnburnerism, Hards and Softs. At the North it implies Free-soilism and Abolitionism; at the South Southern Rights, Secession, and Disunion. In the East it implies strict construction; in the West internal improvement by the General Government; at the North it implies protection, at the South free trade; at the North, Fourierism, in Georgia, rapperism, and so on *ad infinitum.* It implies any and every thing in turn, and nothing long—its active principle being the loaves and fishes. "It implies whatever the people mean." It is one thing at the North and another at the South, and entirely different in the East from what it is in the West; and yet it is all Democracy. Truly Democracy is a comprehensive term, and suits alike the views of Abolitionists at the North and Fire-eaters of the South, latitudinarians and strict constructionists, free traders and protectionists, Union men and Disunionists, internal improvement men and anti-internal improvement men, "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray." It is a Protean cloak for aspiring political demagogues of every hue and color in any part of the country. In short, "*it implies whatever the people mean who use it, in the particular country where it is used!*" That is modern Democracy.

Savannah Republican.

SOMETHING NEW!

The papers of Michigan are in commotion on a new subject. It appears that the Pope of Rome has sent a Nuncio to Brazil, one Monsieur Bedini, and directed him to take this country *en route,* and look after the condition of the Holy Catholic Church in this great Republic. The Nuncio brought from his Holiness letters congratulatory to President Pierce—which the latter acknowledged by placing at the disposal of the Pope's Minister a Government steamer on the North-western Lakes. Monsieur Bedini accompanied by Arch Bishop Hughes, has taken charge of the vessel, and is moving in state all along the Lake country—visiting the various churches which acknowledge obedience to Rome. This in the eyes of the Northwestern protestants is regarded as a great outrage, and something without precedent in our annals. Although this is a Protestant country, no such privilege was ever extended by the Government to any member of a Protestant church. Persons of that persuasion have to grope their way as best they can from one locality to another, at their own expense; but here we find the minions of the Pope honored with a national vessel and transferred from city to city at the expense of the Protestant people of the United States! They are immensely indignant at such a proceeding—and intimate that President Pierce is little better than a creature of the Pope of Rome. They hint that he dishonors his office and the Protestant religion by extending to its guests this singular mark of Government favor. They also assail the character of Monsieur Bedini, whom they charge with being a Jesuit and a tyrant; and one of them affirms, that in Italy, he condemned one "Ugo Basi to be flayed alive and then shot."

The matter seems likely to give rise to a great deal of excitement in the Northwestern States.

Richmond Whig.

Despatches from Com. Perry have been received at the Navy Department, under date of May 16. He expected to sail immediately for Japan, leaving one vessel of his squadron behind, for the use of the United States Minister. The Commodore had heard from Japan, that the Japanese are preparing to receive him through the Dutch officials in a friendly manner, although they are increasing and strengthening their fortifications on the coast. Crews are all well.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1853.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The Asheville Messenger copies our remarks relative to Mr. Woodfin's speech at a Western Rail Road Meeting and then asks us the following questions:

"Will you be candid enough, Mr. Observer, to inform us whether you believe that the said Northern Company will pay the future instalments as they become due? Have not the company disposed of their interest in the coal mines, and have they, consequently, any farther interest in the Fayetteville and Deep River Rail Road? We ask for information."

To the first question we reply, that Messrs. Smith & Colby have met their obligations hitherto, and that we have not the slightest reason to doubt either their ability or intention to meet their future obligations.

Secondly, that we did not know that Messrs. Smith & Colby owned any coal lands to dispose of.

And thirdly, that we cannot see the propriety of calling in question either the ability or intention of gentlemen pursuing a perfectly legitimate business in a perfectly correct manner.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—The Sixtieth Anniversary of this Corps was celebrated on Tuesday last. The Company assembled at 8 o'clock A. M., and after the transaction of some civil business, marched to "Camp Eccles," where a Target-Firing was had.

The Prize (a Silver Cup) was awarded to Capt. Draughon, he having made the best average shots. Second best average shots, Mr. J. O. Boon; third best, Mr. J. G. Arey. Best single shots, by Mr. Sam'l G. Nott and Serg't Frizell,—both being equal.

The Company, with its numerous invited guests, then sat down to a sumptuous Dinner, arranged in the Grove, and every thing, we learn, passed off to the entire satisfaction of all.

The following are the Officers elected for the ensuing year:

A. M. Campbell, Major Commandant.
Walter Draughon, 1st Captain.
William Huske, 2d Captain.
Duncan McLaurin, 3d Captain.
James McGilvary, 4th Captain.
Alex'r McPherson, 1st Sergeant.
Jno. S. Maultsby, 2d Sergeant.
J. M. Vann, 3d Sergeant.
Wm. W. Frizell, 4th Sergeant.
Thos. J. Robinson, 5th Sergeant.
Jas. B. Ferguson, 1st Corporal.
D. J. McLeod, 2d Corporal.
Wright Huske, 3d Corporal.
Alex'r Ray, 4th Corporal.
Wright Huske, Secretary.

THE CROPS.—The Charlotte Whig says that "abundant wheat crops have been garnered throughout the mountain region during the past harvest, and we heard of good wheat being offered at 50 and 55 cents per bushel. In the same section corn crops were never more promising, and if freshets do not blast them the largest calculations will be fully realized."

The Salisbury Watchman says that in that section of the State between Salisbury, Davidson College and Catawba Springs, the "prospect is even more cheering than we had supposed. We passed some fields in Iredell, which, it is said, will turn off from forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre. There have been several showers of rain during the present week in this and neighboring sections, which will contribute materially in perfecting the crop."

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The official vote is, for R. C. Puryear, Whig, 6,173; for Boyd, Loco, 5,788. Puryear's majority 385.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Hon. T. L. Clingman has received in the whole District, 7,546, and Col. Gaither 5,214 votes. Clingman's majority 2,332.

TENNESSEE.—The full returns show that Andrew Johnson is elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority of 2,216—that five Whigs and five Locos have been elected to Congress—and that the Whigs have a majority of ten in the Legislature.

TEXAS.—A Telegraphic despatch in the New York Express says that returns from Western Texas give large majorities for Judge Ochiltree, the Whig candidate for Governor, and that there is some probability of his election.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The deaths at New Orleans for the week ending with the 20th inst. were 1,534, of which 1,365 were from yellow fever. On the 20th, the deaths were 295!

The yellow fever is prevailing to some extent at Mobile, Natchez and Vicksburg.

We see that $61,000 have been contributed for the relief of New Orleans by the following cities:

New York,	$30,000
Philadelphia,	13,000
Baltimore,	6,000
Boston,	4,000
Washington,	3,000
Mobile,	2,000
Savannah,	2,000
Charleston,	1,000
Total,	$61,000

Mr. H. W. Hill, a Louisiana Planter, has authorised the Howard Association of New Orleans to draw on him for $100 every week while the fever lasts.

The cholera has broken out at Cumberland, Maryland. Up to the 22d inst. 10 deaths had occurred from it.

DANGER AHEAD!—"A Valley Democrat" occupies about three columns of the Richmond Enquirer with an onslaught upon Pierce's Pacific Rail Road scheme. He says that when Pierce was nominated he carefully examined all his Congressional votes, found that he had consistently opposed every scheme of appropriation for every kind of public improvement, and of course concluded that his influence, and veto if necessary, would be used to check the construction of the Pacific Rail Road or any scheme of internal improvement by the General Government. But, says he, "if the views expressed by Col. Davis, Mr. Guthrie and the Union, are to be taken as exponents of the President's views, (as I fear they are,) we may expect to see the whole power and influence of the Executive branch of the government employed to establish a wholesale system of internal improvements, such as was never anticipated by Mr. Clay himself, or even the Editor of the "Intelligencer."

He concludes with the following rich paragraphs:

"If the Pacific Railroad is to be taken as one of the *Democratic* measures of this administration, I suggest most respectfully to the Whigs to keep a strict watch over the balance of their measures. I shall not be surprised, if the "Union" succeeds in its present move, to find it ere long advocating Land Distribution amongst the States—a National Bank—and all the other measures that have been heretofore so dear to the Whigs, and so distasteful to the Democrats. I await quietly to see what is to come next, not regarding it as amongst *impossibilities,* that the "National Intelligencer" may yet become the organ of this administration. If the Union is to continue as it has been going on for some time past, I do not know that the Democracy would suffer much from such a result.

"The time-honored principles of the States Rights men of the South are in danger, and I appeal to them to resist this attempt to strengthen Federal power, by increasing the Federal patronage. Union, energy, determined effort, and an uncompromising spirit, will save our party from overthrow, and our principles from disgrace. Such objects are worth a struggle, and we owe it to ourselves to make the effort."

THE HEROIC AGE AND THE AGE OF HUMBUG.—The Washington Union re-publishes the following glorification of the triumph of that prince of demagogues, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee:

"The Gibraltar of whiggery has been taken by storm, and the flag of democracy, radiant with the principles of eternal truth, waves from its high battlements. Tennessee—glorious for the valor of her sons—their patriotism and magnanimity—no longer is arrayed under the black banner of Vermont abolitionism. The graves of Jackson and Polk—those hallowed spots to which the eye of every democrat is turned in sorrow—are now redeemed and rescued from the possession of their enemies. The "mechanic statesman," Andrew Johnson, has clipped the wings of the "eagle orator;" and now—

> "The struck eagle lies upon the plain,
> No more through rolling clouds to soar again."

That is a pretty rich specimen of the "highfalutin" spirit of the age. The conclusion of the article furnishes us with an example of the Humbugging tendencies of the Democracy, "who place their trust in the *intelligence* and virtue of the people." It says:

"The poor laboring youth, too, has been taught to lift up his head, and urge his way to the temple of fame and power. He has been taught the lesson that poverty and obscurity matter not; that if he but labor for his country's good he shall be rewarded, and his name written high in the catalogue of her worthies. If Andrew Johnson, the poor tailor boy, rude and unlettered, thrust out among strangers, could rise to the chief magistracy of a proud Commonwealth, he, too, may "join the march to fame." The mechanic is taught not to despise the occupation by which he earns a livelihood—for he beholds his fellow-laborers rewarded with the proudest honors of his country. All men are taught that greatness lies not in a long line of illustrious ancestry, or in the hoarded wealth of the rich, but—

> "That mind—mind alone
> Bath light, and life, and joy, and hope."

Glorious Humbug!

Why in poor, benighted Rip Van Winkledom, we have been accustomed to suppose, that "the poor laboring youth" was "taught to lift his head, &c." by the Declaration of Independence, which, quite a number of years before the world was honored with the presence of Andrew Johnson, laid down the principle that "all men are born free and equal;" and thus taught the citizens of free America

> "That honor and fame from no condition rise,
> Act well your part; there all the honor lies"!

Doubtless, we have been mistaken; nevertheless, such really was our honest belief.

Perhaps this benefactor of his race, this glorious Andrew Johnson, will enlighten our ignorance upon another point. In this sober old State, many years behind the age we admit, we have been laboring under an impression that taking what belonged to other people, even for the benevolent purpose of giving it away, was *stealing*—that buying votes by offering other people's lands to the landless, was *demagoguism and bribery*—that the Homestead Bill was a vile scheme to plunder the old States and to enrich the Western sections of the Union. In all these schemes of land stealing, demagoguism, and plunder, you have been the chief mover. Yet you are elected Governor of a State, and hailed as a Benefactor of your race, whilst we ignorant people over here would punish a man for the same offences against his neighbor. How is it done?

CONSUL TO PARIS.—The Parisian Correspondent of the Washington Union says that Duncan K. McRae, Esq. has arrived at that city and entered upon the performance of his duties.

It is stated that 142 Locofocos, 66 Whigs, and 3 Abolitionists have been elected to the next Congress. Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Maryland yet to elect.

FROM CHINA.

Letter from an officer of the American squadron in the East Indies to the National Intelligencer, dated

HONG KONG, May 26, 1853.

The last intelligence from Nankin and Shanghai is May 20th.

The rebels, or revolutionists, are in full possession of Nankin, without having committed much violence, except tearing down the Bhudist temples and other Josh houses, and throwing their idols into the streets and into the river.

The revolutionists proclaim, as their prominent object, the establishment of christianity. They possess a prayer book, made up mostly of detached verses, and a book of their religious faith, which has but lately been seen by our Missionaries, and discovered to be a translation of the Bible, with some omissions.

All is at present quiet at Shanghai, but the people have not yet returned to their business since the excitement on the approach of the rebels, so that all business was very dull.

The United States squadron, the Susquehanna, Mississippi, and the storeship Supply, had dropped down the river to Saddle Island, and were expected to sail for the Loochoo Islands, or Japan, in the course of a few days. The sloop-of-war Plymouth is about to leave for the nearest practicable point to Pekin, carrying as passenger Mr. Marshall, our Commissioner to China. She will have a tedious passage up the Yellow sea and the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river.

THE CAPTURE OF AMOY.

The following extract from a letter from the Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, American missionary at Amoy, bearing date May 22d, gives the particulars of the capture of Amoy, in China, by the insurgents:

"The insurgents came down upon 'Amoy' in number, probably over twenty thousand. They were all natives of this region. I was awakened by the first guns which were fired, about four o'clock in the morning. The great naval fight took place directly opposite our house, so that we had the whole affair in full view, and we may say, if this battle can be called a fair specimen of Chinese warfare, then we have reason to decide that there are some excellencies of which you Western nations know nothing. The Chinese vessels of war kept sailing up and down the harbor, in front of our house, from five o'clock in the morning until about two o'clock in the afternoon, firing continually on the boats of the insurgents, which exhibited the 'excellency' of which I spoke, viz: 'not a man killed or wounded on either side.' About two o'clock in the afternoon the tide turned (I mean the tide of waters) in favor of the insurgents, accompanied by a fine breeze, which enabled them to come rapidly. The Imperialists, remembering the old and wise maxim that 'prudence is the better part of valor,' ceased firing and got out of harm's way as fast as possible. This great battle being over, the insurgents commenced landing their forces, which was accomplished without difficulty. During the afternoon they were engaged in plundering the 'Mandarin' establishment and other Government offices outside the city walls. Some of them they burnt. Towards evening they entered the city, when the officers of the Imperial Government fled. The soldiers who did not become rebels followed the example of the officers. Messrs. Doty, Hartwell, and myself visited the chief of the rebel forces, to see whether some arrangement might not be made for the security of the persons and property of the missionaries. They profess to be friendly to foreigners. In fact, both sides seem disposed to treat foreigners as neutral. I am satisfied the insurrection in this neighborhood is without the knowledge of the chiefs of the great rebellion to the North and West. Chin-chin and Tong-an have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The first named is a large city about forty miles west of Amoy; the other some thirty miles north. You will think it strange when I say that the rebels of the North have the Scriptures in circulation among them. Their law is the ten commandments. They keep the Sabbath day. They worship one God and trust in one Saviour, Jesus Christ. Some of their books which they circulate are excellent; other have superstitions connected with them. The only way we can account for this discrepancy among them is, that some of them are genuine christians, and others again have associated with them merely for worldly gain. We live in a strange time. If the insurgents are successful, the whole empire will doubtless be thrown open to the preaching of the gospel of Christ. If they should fail, we think the way of the Gospel will be hedged up. We have this satisfaction, however, 'God reigns.' He will take care of his cause and his people."

Railroad to the Pacific.—A Company has been for some time organized to construct a Railroad from Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, to the Texas State line. A company of Northern capitalists have offered to build the entire road of 207 miles, and place upon it all the necessary engines, cars, station-houses, etc., within three years, and all for the sum of $17,000 per mile. Of this sum they require $8000 in cash as the work progresses; $1000 they take in stock, and the remaining $8000 payable in bonds of the company having thirty years to run. There is a strong probability that this offer will be accepted. The Texas Legislature has chartered a Company to construct a Railroad in continuation of the above, from the Louisiana line to El Paso, seven hundred and fifty miles, and granted it 3,840,000 acres of land. W. R. D. Ward has been elected President, and the Company are taking steps to give the gigantic enterprise a start. These two Railroads will accomplish more than half the distance between the Mississippi River and San Diego, on the Pacific.

Charleston Mercury.

DIED,

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., SILAS HERRING, Esq., in the 49th year of his age, after a painful illness of about five days. In this dispensation of Divine Providence, his family and numerous friends have suffered an incalculable and irretrievable loss: for he was the prominent and useful man, esteemed in life, lamented in death, removed we trust to a far better state. COM.

The papers published in Tallahassee, Fla., copy.

At Kenansville, on the 16th inst., after a painful and protracted illness, Mr. CHARLES H. MOORE, aged 25 years and 9 months.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in this Institution will commence on the 5th day of October next. It is very important for the subsequent progress of the Pupils that they should enter at the beginning of the Term. No deduction will be made from the Tuition bills for a short absence at the beginning of a Term: nor will any deduction be made after the Pupil enters, except in cases of protracted illness. Rates as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1853. 21*4t-2tn2tibe

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

Black Rock Masonic Academy.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

THE THIRD Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 5th day of September, 1853. The Classical Department is conducted under the high certificates of Prof. John McClintock, of New York City, and of Prof. W. H. Allen, President of Girard College; and especially deserves the attention of those who design to give their sons or wards a Literary Course of Study. Whatever advantage is claimed by this Academy either in its system of instruction or discipline, may be easily ascertained, by any competent critic, after an experiment of five months. The Tuition fees vary within the prices 7, 12, 15, and 18 dollars per Session, according to the grade of advancement. Board may be had in the neighborhood at 6 or 8 dollars per month. For farther particulars, address the undersigned Committee or Rector.

N. B. It will be a serious disadvantage to all Students who enter later than the first week of the Session.

J. H. PRITCHET, }
J. O. DANIEL, } Committee,
D. D. ALLEN, }
Rector JAS. G. SEWELL, A. M.

August 13, 1853. 19*1m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hart's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64*1y

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Second Instalment.

THE BOARD of Directors require an instalment of Five per cent. on each Share of the Capital Stock of the "WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO.", to be paid at their Office in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next. D. G. McRAE, Pres't.

August 1, 1853. 15*1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS.

Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2*tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. T. ANDREWS,
A. H. INGRAM.

May 25, 1853. 2*tf

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 11, 1853. 2*6m

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 3000 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year: there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine; also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.

Aug. 8, 1853. 17*3m

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90*6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: **Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us,** planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853.

NOTICE.

WILL be rented at the Market House, on Tuesday the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, for one year, the BRICK STORE on Person street, next door to Liberty Point House, at present occupied by Mr. James Sundy. Possession given 1st September. Terms on day of Renting.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

August 16, 1853. 1t

Fall, 1853.

WE are now receiving our FALL STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

12,000 pairs Boots and Shoes,

Well assorted; together with a

Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing,

From common to good qualities.

The above comprises by far the LARGEST STOCK we have ever offered, and will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or good paper. We will be pleased to show our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, August 19, 1853. 21*6t

FALL GOODS, 1853.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE NOW receiving their FALL STOCK; the following is a part only:

GROCERIES.

135 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee;
50 bbls. Refined, Granulated and Crushed Sugars;
5 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
40 bbls. Mackerel,—*New;*
1000 lbs. Scotch Snuff, Eagle Mills, and very small bladders;
700 lbs. Sup. Carbonate Soda;
50 kegs Extra White Lead;
4 tons Swedes Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters; Gunny, Dundee and light Bagging; Rope and Twine; Nails; Hollow ware; Hardware, Well buckets; Pails; Brooms; Buckets; &c.

A good assortment of DRY GOODS, Kerseys, Linseys, Negro Blankets, and a large lot Shoes and Boots; will be sold very low. Call and examine for yourselves.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Aug. 22. 21*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—At Spring Term, 1853.

Sarah Yates, widow of Luke Yates; Absalom Powell; Calvin, Francis, Robert Yancy, and Oliver Powell; Lucy Baldwin; Joseph C. Lee, Guardian of Dougald F. McMillan, a Lunatic; William L. Kelly, John Kelly, Samuel Cox and wife Nancy; Luke J. Yates; Marvin D. Godwin and wife Margaret C.; Sarah M., Jas. W., John, Doctor E., Mary A., Martha J., Joseph D. and Brady F. Yates, the last seven of whom are minors and sue by their next friend Dr. F. Williamson; John Byrd and wife Elizabeth; Eleanor Yates, an infant, by her guardian Francis Floyd; John Yates; Joseph C. Lee and wife Helen Sophia; Chester Rockwell and wife Caroline,

AGAINST

James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said parties to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Malcom R. Morrison, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, on this the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1853.

21*6t] M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

R. S. Gillispie *vs.* James F. Gillispie, P. W. McDaniel and wife, and others.

IN EQUITY.—Spring Term, 1853.

IN this case, it is ordered, that Neill Graham be appointed Guardian, ad litem, to Franklin Gillispie, Martha J. Gillispie, Elizabeth Gillispie, Joseph Gillispie, and Richard B. Gillispie, infant defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter W. McDaniel and Sarah B. his wife, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Peter W. McDaniel and wife to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity at Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday after the fourth in March, Anno Domini, 1853, and of American Independence the 78th year.

21*6t] J. C. WOOTEN, C. M. E.

VALUABLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 14 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the Road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fence and new ditches. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The woodland is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings; new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.

J. B. McNATT.

August 13, 1853. 19tf

☞ There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built; and never failing stream.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 acres of LAND, in the upper end of Robeson county, and 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, of which 125 are cleared and well adapted to the production of Corn and Cotton. The tract, besides, includes valuable Swamp land, easily cleared, and which by trial has been found to produce equal to the best River land.

On the premises is a good dwelling; a saw and grist mill, with an extensive custom, and which can be made to run all the year; a good Georgia gin and an excellent screw, both new.

The Woodland is well timbered, and to Timber and Turpentine getters holds out extra inducements. Terms liberal.

Any information concerning the land given by applying at Jno. H. McMillan's, Esq., or to

JAS. A. McNEILL, Montpelier, N. C.

August 15, 1853. 19*9wp

"The Church of Rome," or the Babylon of the Apocalypse,"—three Lectures by Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, with an introduction by Rev. Jarvis Buxton, of North Carolina. Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 12, 1853.

THE CHINESE CHRISTIANITY.

The visit of her Britannic Majesty's steamer Hermes to Nankin has opened a new scene in the great [illegible]. It has seemed to confirm previous impressions that a large number of the [illegible] of the revolted armies are so-called Christians [illegible]. This class of [illegible] had been known for some time [illegible] and had [illegible] principles in [illegible] Yang, the Eastern King, and [illegible], the West[illegible] part of the present year. The following curious particulars will illustrate [illegible] precepts, moral code, and [illegible].

THE ORIGIN OF THEIR CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

[illegible] MAY 21.

It will [illegible] prove interesting to you to [illegible] the origin of their Christian [illegible]. Their chief on earth, Hung [illegible], is styled the Tai-ping Wang. [illegible] district of Kwangtung [illegible] Canton Province. He came to the residence of a missionary in Canton [illegible] Christian doctrines. He [illegible] missionary's house several months [illegible] and was daily engaged [illegible] Holy Scriptures and receiving [illegible]. When he came to the missionary he gave [illegible] Chinese, stating [illegible] doctrines by a tract entitled "Good words exhorting the age," which had been given him several years previously, in Canton, when he was attending the literary examination; that the [illegible] which were taught in this tract—viz: that there was only one true God; that Jesus was the Saviour [illegible] of idolatry; the duty of [illegible], &c.—were further impressed upon his mind in a vision which he had subsequently, during a spell of sickness; and that, having heard that there was a foreign teacher in Canton, he had come to be instructed in these doctrines. This paper was unfortunately lost. After several months' instruction he requested baptism; but the missionary was not satisfied that he was a proper [illegible] evidence of faith and repentance. He afterwards left Canton for Kwangsi. He was a small man of good appearance and address, not of [illegible] attainments in Chinese literature, but in no way very remarkable.

In September of 1852 a man of the same surname as Hung Siutsiuen came to Hong Kong. He [illegible] a friend of the chief, and also [illegible] in Christianity. He made the acquaintance of a missionary in Hong Kong, and [illegible] to which request was not granted [illegible]. During his [illegible] missionary he gave him two papers [illegible] containing some account of the [illegible] of Hung Siutsiuen, and the other containing an account of himself, the commencement of their preaching, and the attendant [illegible] and their subsequent connecting themselves with the robbers in Kwangsi, in 1850.

The first paper, in addition to the particulars [illegible] as communicated by Hung Siutsiuen [illegible] the missionary in Canton in 1846, [illegible] he was a student from his youth [illegible] of transcendant ability; that after [illegible] from Canton to Kwangsi he commenced [illegible] preaching; that he wrote many books, explaining Christian doctrines, and [illegible] that he met with [illegible] that he worked miracles [illegible] and saw visions.

[illegible] states in the second paper that [illegible] that after Hung had explained [illegible] the tract he had received [illegible] and the substance of his subsequent [illegible], he immediately believed the doctrines, [illegible] the worship of Confucius [illegible] from his house [illegible] his friends and [illegible]. In the year 1846, he and [illegible] his school, commenced preaching these doctrines from village to village in [illegible] district, and afterwards they went to Kwangsi, where they had much greater success [illegible] in Kwangtung. They went [illegible] several times between the two provinces. Wherever a number [illegible] they destroyed the idols and temples. At first the magistrates did not molest them, admitting they were good people, and that the doctrines were good; but that afterwards, when the robbers were so numerous, under the pretext of suppressing the robbers, they persecuted them, and two of their number, surnamed [illegible] and Wang, died under their sufferings from these persecutions. At first they had no intention of rebelling against the Government, but being goaded to it by their persecutions, and finding in 1850 tens of thousands being gathered together, i. e. of robbers in Kwangsi, they considered them as a wing of protection, attached themselves to them, and became their leaders, organizing themselves with the professed object of overturning the government. So far from regarding these insurgents with favor, on account of their professed acknowledgment of one God, and their belief in the Sacred Scriptures, I cannot regard these facts but with the deepest solicitude, as calculated to seriously compromise the character of our holy religion in the eyes of this heathen nation.

Their Commission from God.—The revolutionists claim to be commissioned from God, and assert that he has miraculously assisted them.—In one of the proclamations referred to above, enumerating the destruction of the world by the flood, the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt, and the incarnation of the Lord Jesus in the land of Judea, as three great interpositions of God in human affairs, they proceed to state: "In [illegible] ages he has again manifested his indignation, and in the year 1837 the great God sent a celestial messenger, who was commissioned by the Lord of Heaven, when he ascended on high to put to death the fiendish bands. Again he has sent the Celestial King to take the lead of the Empire and save the people. From A. D. 1848-'51 the great God has compassionated the calamities of the people, who have been entangled in the meshes of the devil's net; on the third month of the year 1851 the exalted Lord and great Emperor appeared; and in the month of the same year, Jesus, the Saviour of the world, manifested himself, exerting innumerable acts of power, and slaughtering a great number of impish fiends in several pitch battles." In the account of the Hermes visit it is stated that in recounting their miraculous escape from Yung-ngan city, they say "Our Heavenly Father came down, and showed us the way to break out."

History and Appearance of Teen-wang, or the "Heavenly Prince," and his Compeers.—The acknowledged chief of the insurgents is entitled by them Teen-wang, i. e. Heavenly King or Prince, the latter word being in his case equivalent to sovereign prince. In conversation he is sometimes called Taeping-Wang 'Prince of Peace' but rarely; Tae-ping being the title of the projected new dynasty, not that of this individual monarch. The existence of any such person or title as Teen-tih was distinctly ignored by the Northern Prince, the highest chief seen, who said it was a phrase of "outside people," and nothing was heard of the re-establishment of the Ming dynasty.

No little mystery exists with respect to the Teen-wang, or Heavenly Prince, and there is even room for doubt of his being still alive. The imperialists all declare him to have died some months back; but with them the wish may be father to the belief. The insurgents all speak of him as living; but few, even of the long-haired, except the high-leaders, could say they had seen him. He is said to come out occasionally in a large chair; but it is so completely shrouded in yellow silk as to render the presumed occupant invisible. He is said to inhabit the Yamun of the Governor General, and our countrymen who rode past that establishment certainly saw signs of its being occupied by a person of great importance. A consideration of all the various reports and statements respecting this extraordinary individual has led to the following impressions:

That he is probably still alive and about forty years of age; that his name is certainly Hung Sewtseuen; that he is a native of the Hwa district, some twenty-five miles from Canton; that he took the first if not the second literary degree, but found his way to office barred; that he then turned his attention to the doctrines of Christianity, and was for a time in direct connexion, more or less intimate, with a Protestant medical missionary at Canton; that he afterwards established in Kwangse a community of Christians composed of both Kwangtung and Kwangse men; that persecution compelled him and his coreligionists to take arms in self-defence; and that after this a sense of [illegible] injustice and injury from the Government, acting on an [illegible] mind, strong feelings, and an enthusiastic temperament, gradually brought him, as the success of his arms increased, to the belief that he was the recipient of a divine mission to extirpate the Manchoos, abolish idolatry, and found a new Christian dynasty. We add that, after a perusal of all the books brought from Nankin, no sign has been detected in any thing purporting to have emanated from the Chief himself of a claim to a peculiar sonship of the Almighty. He calls God the Heavenly Father, but the books [illegible] speak most distinctly of God being the Father of all human beings, and the designation seems to be used exactly as we should employ it. He also calls Jesus Christ the "Heavenly Elder Brother," but this appears to be the only way [illegible] in the language to express our "Son of God"; the term "Teen-tsze, Son of Heaven," having been degraded by its long application to the Emperors of China. In Chinese there exists no word exactly equivalent to our common term "brother." There is one which means "elder brother," and another signifying "younger brother." As the latter always implies [illegible] subordination, only the former could with propriety be applied to their Lord and Saviour by these Chinese Christians. From these various circumstances it is concluded that "Heavenly Elder Brother" expresses in the mouths of Hung Sewtseuen no special relation to the latter, but simply the brotherhood of the "Son of God" to the "Children of God" generally. It is in one of the most recently [illegible] publications of the insurgents, the Chih's "Trimetrical Classic," (authorship from whom is not said), where unmistakable claims to a direct divine origin, a sonship of God and a cadetship to Jesus Christ, are put forth on behalf of the Heavenly Prince. Are we to consider this an indication that the ruling spirit has already departed from the camp of the insurgents, and is now undergoing a process of deification in the hearts of a loving and affectionate followers?

Books Found at Nankin.—We subjoin a description of the titles of about a dozen books procured at Nanking. Remarking generally on the character of these books, a Christian minister, who looked over them, said: "The explanation of the Ten Commandments, as given in one of the books, is in the main correct. In another of them is a kind of summary of Old Testament history. The [illegible] of the [illegible] is of the Old Testament spirit. The whole is wonderful. I do not know what to think of it."

The books are thus named:

Book of Heavenly Laws.—A tract, written in a very rude style, on the [illegible] of the sect, in which are introduced the Ten Commandments, [illegible], with an explanation of them.

Book of the Commands of the Heavenly Father.—This is the part of the new revelations, recording what passed between the "Heavenly Father" and certain of the brethren at various places on earth.

Book of the Declaration of the Will of Heaven.—This work contains another part of the new revelations.

Regulations of the Empire of Peace, consists of ten rules for the regulation of the camp when stationary, and ten rules for the same object when the army is on the march. This small book has mixed up in it, less than any of the others, the spurious religious jargon. Military subordination is inculcated, and promiscuous pillage, secreting of plunder, and injury to the inhabitants are prohibited. Prayers are to be offered daily, and wine drinking and smoking (of opium) are discouraged.

Proclamation of the Tai-ping Empire.—The book is made up of religious verses and discourses.

We notice also the following: "Proclamations, published by authority, being by Yang-sutsing, King of the East, First Minister and Commander of the Forces, and Siou-Chaokwei, King of the West, Assistant Minister and Commander of the Forces, of the Tai Ping Celestial Empire, (or Empire of Peace.")

This comprises religious proclamations and other documents of a similar tenor.

A seventh book contains "Forms of ceremony of the Tai Ping Empire—being titles of dignity given to certain persons of rank in the State."

The book of Celestial Decrees contains many declarations of the Heavenly will, as it is called by the revolutionists. We extract a few:

A Proclamation of the Celestial King.—In the third month (April) of the Mow-shin year (1848) our Heavenly Father, the Great God and Supreme Lord, came down into the world and displayed innumerable miracles and powers, accompanied by evident proofs, which are contained in the Book of Proclamations. In the ninth month (October) of the same year, our Celestial Elder Brother, the Saviour Jesus, came down into the world and also displayed innumerable miracles and powers, accompanied by evident proofs, which are contained in the Book of Proclamations. Now, lest any individual of our whole host, whether great or small, male or female, soldier or officer, should not have a perfect knowledge of the holy will and commands of our Heavenly Father, and a perfect knowledge of the holy will and commands of our Celestial Elder Brother, and thus unwittingly offend against the celestial commands and decrees, therefore we have especially examined the various proclamations containing the most important of the sacred decrees and commands of our Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother, and have classified them. We have published them in the form of a book, in order that our whole host may diligently read and remember them, and thus avoid offending against the celestial decrees, and do that which is pleasing to our Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother. There are annexed to the same some of our royal proclamations, with the view of making you acquainted with the laws, and causing you to live in dread of them. Respect this.

A Second Appearance.—On the 14th day of the third moon (19th April) of the Sin k'hae year (1851,) in the village of Tung-heang, in the district of Woo-seuen, the Heavenly Father addressed the multitude, saying: "Oh, my children, do you know your Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother?" To which they all replied:—"We know our Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother." The Heavenly Father then said: "Do you know your Lord and truly?" To which they all replied: "We know our Lord right well." The Heavenly Father said: "I have sent your Lord down into the world to become the celestial king; every word he utters is a celestial command; you must be obedient; you must truly assist your Lord and regard your King; you must not dare to act disorderly, nor to be disrespectful. If you do not regard your Lord and King, every one of you will be involved in difficulty."

A Third Appearance.—On the 13th day of the seventh month, (August 18th,) of the Sin-k'hae year, (1851,) at the village of Muh, Jesus, the celestial Elder Brother, scolded the people very much for having secreted things to themselves, for not having devoted them to the public good, in order to show fidelity to the cause.

The same evening, about ten o'clock, at the red thorn hill, in the tea district, our Heavenly Father, the great God and Supreme Lord, said:

I, your Heavenly Father, for several years past,
  Have come down among you.
Your Celestial Elder Brother has come down to
  protect you, and zealously gone out before you
Jesus, your Saviour,
Continues to exert himself in leading me on, just
  as before.
I, your Heavenly Father, will be your Lord all
  your lives long.
Why do you not then be faithful, and why neglect
  to improve your lives?
Many of you have grievously disobeyed orders;
And because I have not pointed you out, your
  boldness has risen up to heaven.

The great God also said:

When you try to deceive Heaven, do not think
  that Heaven does not know it.
The intelligence of Heaven is vast as the sea, and
  yet not slow to punish.
I perceive that there is among you a slight want
  of courage;
How long will you refuse to act a faithful servant?
You intended in the dead of night to follow the
  dark road;
And ere morning dawned you had to complain of
  being caught by the Devil's delusions;
Now then, all of you, follow the right way in defence of your King,
And truly believe your Heavenly Father, without
  harboring suspicions.

The great God also said:

"Now I, your Heavenly Father, have personally came down into the world to lead on you, my little ones; but I see that some of you are disobedient to the heavenly commands, and every time you engage in any affair you do not act in unison. Think now whether you are eating, and in what work you are engaged. When you are sent to kill the imps, your enemies, why are you not more united? why do you not exert your strength, and press forward together in battle?"

THE RIO GRANDE ARMAMENT.

A letter of recent date from Fort Hamilton, imparts some interesting information relative to the concentration of troops along the Rio Grande frontier. As already known the whole amount of the force will be fifteen hundred men. Of these, five companies have sailed from New York on board the steamer Louisiana, for Brazos Santiago, where, by this time, they have most probably arrived. According to the letter, they will move by land to the neighborhood of the disputed boundary of New Mexico, or, as the phrase runs in the letter, "to the disputed boundary of the Mesilla valley." Of the five companies named, one was drawn from Newport, R. I., commanded by Captain Ayres, one from Philadelphia, commanded by Captain Roberts, one from Fort Hamilton, commanded by Captain Wooster, and one from Buffalo.

The letter says that "Santa Anna is concentrating an army of ten or twelve thousand men near the Mesilla boundary, and the Administration intend to be even with him." This information, coming from the officers of the detachment, is deserving of attention. At the present time, judging by the above information, the position of the whole question bears a striking analogy to the dispute about the western boundary of Texas. In the latter case the Mexicans kept the whole frontier bristling with arms, and the United States deliberately sent their army to the boundary in dispute, to occupy the territory.

If the information of the writer of the above letter be correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, the United States Government is again about to settle its boundary dispute by the deliberate occupation of the territory in question. Should this be so, the warlike spirit displayed by the present Mexican administration portends fresh troubles. Santa Anna has evidently suspected some such danger as this, as his proposed army of ninety thousand men is entirely disproportioned to such a country as Mexico in a state of peace. His intrigues with Spain have also been, no doubt, with a view to procure an ally in case of urgent necessity. We shall watch the progress of this affair with some anxiety, fearing that the administration has determined to precipitate another war with a view to new conquests, but sincerely hoping, for the internal peace of our country, that such a dire necessity may be averted. We have had enough trouble with the last acquisitions to induce us to pause in our career.

North American.

Who is he?—A Northampton correspondent informs us that the public is still on the wrong scent in regard to the American statesman, now abroad, who has been converted to Romanism. Senator Douglas was the first pitched upon, and then Joseph R. Chandler of Philadelphia. Our correspondent, however, informs us that Mr. Chandler, not far from twenty years ago, married a Roman Catholic lady in Salem, Mass., and about that time he became a convert to Romanism himself. He was a member and an officer of St. John's church in Philadelphia, when under the pastoral care of the present Archbishop Hughes. Our correspondent remembers to have seen him fifteen years ago taking up the penny collection in the church, and afterwards kneeling and depositing the same on the altar. Who is the converted statesman?—*Springfield Republican.*

M. Agassiz, the eminent physicist, and Professor of Zoology and Geology in Cambridge University, is now engaged in writing "The Natural History of the Fishes of the United States." He is very desirous to procure specimens of all the fishes in every portion of the Union, and particularly of the fresh-water streams in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. He wishes also the names which they bear in their various localities.

Sale of Shocco Springs.—We learn that Shocco Springs, including the plantation, has recently been purchased from Mr. Samuel Calvert by the Messrs. Allston, at a cost of $30,000.

Raleigh Register.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canard steamer Arabia arrived at New York yesterday in less than ten days from Liverpool. She brings London and Liverpool dates to the 13th instant.

It will be seen by the subjoined telegraphic summary of European news that she brings no reliable intelligence respecting the course of Russia in regard to the Turkish question. It seems, however, that a peaceful settlement of the difficulty continued to be expected, and the funds in both London and Paris were at higher quotations than at the date of our last previous advices. Consols 98¼ a 98⅜.

Russia and Turkey.—Nothing definite had transpired in regard to the Turkish question, but it was the belief of almost every one that the matter would be amicably settled.

The London Post boldly asserts that the principalities will be evacuated by the Russians during the first week of September, and that the Allied fleets would soon after leave the Turkish waters.

Telegraphic despatches from St. Petersburgh to August 5th state that the Czar had definitively accepted the proposals of the Four Powers.

A despatch from Trieste says the Porte accepts without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna. An extraordinary ambassador was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburgh with the Sultan's decision as soon as the Russian troops were ordered to leave the principalities.

A later despatch, dated Constantinople, July 31st, says that intense excitement prevailed there in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons of the Porte to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party was so indignant that fears were entertained for the safety of the city. A revolution appeared imminent.

France.—There was nothing of moment from France. The wheat crop had nearly been harvested, and it was reported would prove only two-thirds of an average.

India and China.—The overland mail from India is telegraphed. The steamer Monumental City was totally wrecked on May 15th on her passage from Port Phillip to Sydney. Thirty-five persons perished.

An Arab ship with the Bombay mail on board had foundered at sea, and one hundred and seventy-nine lascars perished.

The Chinese imperialists were preparing to retake Amoy. The insurgent forces lay within four miles of Nankin.

A private despatch states that the insurgents had beaten back the imperial fleet from before Nankin, and had concluded not to attack Canton till September.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—AUGUST 13.

Notwithstanding the favorable Eastern accounts and the good condition of trade at Manchester, cotton continues dull. The daily demand for export has been fair, however, and the decline for the week cannot be quoted at 1-16d. The sales of the week have been 41,490 bales. The quotations are fair Orleans 7d., middling 6¼d.; fair Mobile upland 6¾d., middling Mobile 6¼d., middling upland 5 15-16d.

The Comet now visible was discovered June 10th, at Gottingen, by Mr. Klinkerfues. It was first seen at the National Observatory in this city on the 28th July, and a notice was published in the National Intelligencer of its observed place on the 28th, and that it was then probably visible to the naked eye. It has been observed on every favorable night since, and has constantly increased in brightness. By the last observations its place is as follows:

M. T. Washington. Right Ascension. Dec. North.
Aug. 25, at 7h. 21m. 11s. 11h. 38m. 6s. 25° 1′ 50″

The diameter of the nucleus when last measured was eleven seconds of arc, and the length of the coma fifty-two minutes. It was visible in the great refractor of the Observatory at fifty-five minutes past six o'clock.

It is not at present identified with any previous comet. Its approximate elements by Mr. Bruhn, of Berlin, will be found in the first communication from the Observatory, published in this paper. The passage of the perihelion will be about the 27th August, as there given. It is now probably near its maximum brightness.

Elements of the orbit by C. Bruhn.

Passage of perihelion Aug 27, 213, mean time Berlin.
Longitude of the perihelion, 310° 31′ 12″
Longitude of the ascending node, 140° 30′ 27.0″
Inclination, 59° 54′ 23.1″
Logarithm of perihelion distance, 9.491256.

National Intelligencer.

The New Comet Visible.—Professor Bond of the Cambridge Observatory, states that the comet discovered on the 10th of June, by M. Klinkerfues, is now visible to the naked eye in the West, at about an hour after sunset. Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude; a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upward. This interesting object has been observed by astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the Sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times more remote.

New Telegraph Line.—The Marion Star states that the President of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company has made an agreement with the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to construct a telegraphic line along the track of said Road, from Wilmington to its junction with the Camden Road, and, among other things, to establish an office at Marion Court House.—*Wil. Journal.*

An exchange paper says: "Gen. Pierce has made a decided impression upon the public mind since he has been in the Presidential chair." True, he has; he has convinced the great body of the American people of his utter incompetency to fulfil the duties of his station. He has impressed the public mind with the belief that he vainly expects to win the disunionists of the South and the Free Soilers of the North, by the loaves and fishes of office; but that in this he will fail as completely as he did to get into a battle in Mexico.—*Boston Atlas.*

Bed Bugs—Bed Bugs.—We published the following some time ago, but as there are some inquiries about it we repeat it. It is from Mr. Robinson, of the Goldsboro' New Era.

Alcohol, half pint; Sal Ammoniac, 1 ounce; Spirits of Turpentine, half pint; Corrosive Sublimate, 1 ounce; Camphor, 1 ounce. Put the Camphor into the Alcohol and dissolve it, then pulverize the Sal Ammoniac and the Corrosive Sublimate and add to it; after which put in the Spirits of Turpentine, and shake all well together. This will end the days, and nights, too, of any bed bug it touches; and on washing the bedsteads as well as the chinks and crevices of the room with it, they become so unpleasant to this species of night walker, that they will either die or decamp for parts unknown.—*Commercial.*

Pension Provisions.—In the Senate of the United States recently, a pension was granted to Betsy Norton, a widow of 90 odd years, "to continue for life, unless she marry again."

President Pierce's Cabinet is said to be hopelessly divided on the Pacific Railroad question.

The Kentucky papers say that the Tobacco crop in that State will be almost an entire failure.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1853.

It is pretty evident from the semi-official givings-out of the confidential Washington telegraphic correspondent of the New York Herald, that the Administration is *backing out* from its recently avowed position in favor, of that great Whig measure, the construction of a National Railroad to the Pacific ocean! The correspondent referred to, who no doubt speaks *ex cathedra* for this Administration, the same as he did for the late Taylor administration until he got into his great quarrel both with Mr. Secretary Clayton and Mr. Editor Bennett, now proclaims his authority for saying that the course of the Union newspaper, in advocating the construction of the Pacific Rail road by the general Government, is not in accordance with the sentiments of Mr. President Pierce, nor approved by that high functionary. The same semi-official correspondent declares that the President, in his first message to Congress, will refer the great subject to that body as an *open* question for its deliberation and decision; but will not recommend the construction nor non-construction of the contemplated road by the general Government.

And has it come to this, that, so soon after the President and his Cabinet and his Ministers to England had publicly committed themselves, with the official organ, the Union, to back and sustain them, to the advocacy of this great National Whig measure, the Administration must needs take the *back track*, as the Polk Administration took it on the Oregon question, when it ignominiously *sneaked down* from the boastful and high sounding line of 54° 40′ to the humiliating stand of 49°?

It may be said that General Jefferson Davis, the only "*imperious Cæsar*" of the Cabinet, has been reflecting upon his own antecedents, on this subject of the construction of national internal improvements by the general government, and finding himself committed irrevocably against the doctrine, has prevailed upon the President to assume a *neutral position* on the subject in his next message to Congress; for how long is it since General Davis stood up in Congress and proclaimed that there was no power to be found anywhere in the constitution authorising the general government to construct works of internal improvement—that such a power could not be located—that it was at best but a *vagrant!* I think I must look up the General's famous speech on this subject and send you an extract from it for re-publication.

How the Union will back out of its dilemma in this matter, under the gentle reproofs of its ancient contemporary, the Richmond Enquirer, remains to be witnessed. That it *will back out*, in common with the Administration, there can be no doubt.

It is shrewdly whispered here among the knowing political circles, that a *blow up* is to be had in the course of a few days between the President and Colonel Thomas Hart Benton, *ostensibly* on the subject of the appointment of a Postmaster for St. Louis, but really to bring about another and a most important schism in the Democratic party, which is greatly to enure to the benefit of "Old Bullion," who, rumor says, designs to run for the Presidency at the next heat, on his own hook, *volens volens*, and in spite of all conventions or king caucus nominations.

The Hon. Thomas Butler King has left here for Georgia via New York. I learn that, whilst here, some of his enemies, or some persons who professed to be his friends, but had undertaken to make charges or insinuations against his official conduct, deemed it prudent and just to make, in writing, such a disclaimer as completely offset and neutralized all that the same parties had previously concocted or retailed to his prejudice.

POTOMAC.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.

Sickness in Georgia.—A fatal fever has made its appearance in Gilmer and Gordon counties, Ga., and already 100 deaths have occurred. Whole families have been swept off by it.

THE YEAR OF PESTILENCE.

This has been emphatically a year of pestilence. The statement we published the other day, relative to the devastation of the cholera at Copenhagen, was almost as awful as the scourge that is now decimating New Orleans. It is an ugly feature of the cholera that its march this time has been, like its march ordinarily, from East to West. It follows therefore, that if it is governed now by the same laws as have controlled it hitherto, another visitation may be looked for in Great Britain and on this continent. But meanwhile it is hardly worth the while contemplating, even at a distance of four thousand miles, the approaches of one plague while we have another nearer at home, the dreadful havoc of which, has seldom, if ever, been parallelled,—certainly never been surpassed.

The yellow fever which has now set up its Court of Death in the ill-fated city of New Orleans, from all that we can gather, is a disease of the same type with that which scourged so terribly the West India Islands. Its ravages among the shipping, as the accounts which have come to us from time to time have, during the summer, almost daily demonstrated, were truly frightful. At the Island of Hayti, it is estimated that no less than one hundred American officers and seamen have died, besides a large number of the inhabitants. At Jamaica, Demerara, Antigua, &c., it has been very fatal. The West India English fleet has lost many seamen and several valuable officers by the disorder. In one case, a British steamer (the Medway, we think) lost seventy-five men. In Cuba, the cholera and yellow fever together have carried off their thousands in the course of the summer. On the coast of South America, Rio Janeiro has been visited; the British Consul, among others, falling a victim to the dreadful disorder. At Bahia also it has been quite fatal,—but nowhere, we add, nowhere so fatal as in the devoted city of New Orleans.

The sad experiences of the past memorably attest that yellow fever is a disease which sometimes visits our northern cities with terrible effect, and the reflection is one it is not safe or wise always to blink; for if cleanliness and care in times past helped to mitigate the pestilence, cleanliness and care, if observed in time now, may secure us immunity from another visitation of the Destroyer; or if not from a visitation, at least from its severer effects. Yellow Fever visited the city of New York in the years 1741, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819, and 1822. The deaths were as follows: 732 in 1795; 2086 in 1798, (population 55,000); 670 in 1803; 280 in 1805; 23 in 1819; 356 in 1822. In 1805, 37,000 of the inhabitants (out of 76,000, the whole population) fled from the city. In 1804, 40 persons died with it in Brooklyn, but New York escaped. Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793, and again in 1798. 4041 persons died in 1793, and 17,000 (population 50,000) fled from the city. In 1798, the mortality was great, and 50,000 out of 70,000 inhabitants fled. Several thousand died, and the greatest number of deaths in one day was 117. Baltimore suffered from this disease in 1798, 1819, and 1821.

N. Y. Express.

Counterfeits.—We are informed that spurious half dollar pieces are in circulation in this place. Also, $5 notes on the Bank of Cape Fear.

North Carolinian.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLOCKER'S, Aug. 25, 1853.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Dear Sirs: I noticed an article in the Observer of the [illegible] complaint of a friend and subscriber—that there seems to be repeated failures of the packet of the Observer at this office; and particularly that the Thursday's and Tuesday's packets were not received last week.

All I have got to say about the matter is, that it is a mistake about the Tuesday's package. It comes regularly every Tuesday morning, and did not fail to come last week. But the Thursday's package has failed in some instances. And [illegible] ing that censure or blame was intended for some person, I just make the above statements, and hope they will have a place in your paper.

Respectfully,

P. M. BLOCKER'S P. O.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN C. McNAIR will deliver an Address before the Robeson County Agricultural Society in Lumberton, on Saturday the 10th September.

August 23, 1853. 2-2[illegible]

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments [illegible] desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of [illegible] Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. [illegible]

August 22, 1853.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell her LAND, [illegible] lying on the Little Marsh, in Robeson [illegible] miles from Fayetteville; well timbered, and [illegible] ed to the growth of corn and cotton. Those wishing to buy will please come and see for themselves.

SARAH COBB.

August 24, 1853.

NOTICE.

SIX HUNDRED ACRES of good turpentine [illegible] and farming land is offered for sale, 12 miles west of Fayetteville, and within one mile of the [illegible] and Centre Plank Road, known as the estate of [illegible] Carmichael. About 100 acres are in cultivation [illegible] of which is newly cleared. There is [illegible] and all necessary out houses on the premises [illegible] turpentine boxes, mostly cut the last season.

For further information apply on the premises.

NEILL CARMICHAEL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1853. 2-2[illegible]

STAGE FARE REDUCED!

THE fare from Fayetteville to Warsaw is now reduced to FOUR DOLLARS.

M. McKINNON.

Aug. 25, 1853.

☞ The Magistrates of Cumberland County are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of our next County Court, at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of public business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman.

August 20, 1853. 22-2[illegible]

DeGuinon's Improved NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMP.

FOR BURNING FLUID AND PINE OIL.

Patented January 6th, 1852.

THE subscribers having just received a lot of the above LAMPS, call the attention of the public to the same. The right to vend the Lamp in the different counties of the State will be disposed of at a reasonable price. Call and see them.

Also, 100 kegs White Lead, 50 oz. Sulphate of Quinine. Just received.

FOULKS & MACRAE.

August 20, 1853. 22[illegible]

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th Brigade,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C., August 20, 1853.

THE Commandants of Regiments constituting said Brigade, are hereby required to have their respective commands at the following times and places armed and equipped according to law, for review and inspection, viz:

44th Regiment at Carthage, Moore county, on Tuesday, 11th October.
34th Regiment at Summerville, Cumberland county, on Thursday, 13th October.
33d Regiment at Fayetteville, " " Saturday, 15th October.
32d Regiment at Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday 18th October.
41st Regiment at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on Thursday, 20th October.
85th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday, 22d October.

A. D. McLEAN, Brig. Gen'l.
22-tm] 4th Brigade N. C. M.

To Saddlers and Coach-Makers.

AS I shall not pay my usual visit to North Carolina this Summer and Fall, any of my friends having Orders, or funds reserved for me, will please send them to Thos. Mackenzie & Sons, Baltimore, where I shall be happy to give them my best and prompt attention.

COSMO T. MACKENZIE.

Baltimore, August 21, 1853. 22-3[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE Forty-sixth Annual Session will begin on Thursday, October 13th, 1853, and end on the 1st March 1854.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—Nathan R. Smith, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy—Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—Samuel Chew, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology—Joseph Roby, M. D.
Obstetrics—Richard H. Thomas, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pathology—[illegible] W. Miltenberger, M. D.
Practical Anatomy—Berwick B. Smith, M. D.

Fees for the full course, $90; Demonstrator's fee, $10; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $20.

For purposes of Clinical instruction, the Faculty have at their command the Baltimore Infirmary, containing 200 beds. It belongs to the University, and is managed and attended entirely by the Faculty, and is free to all matriculates of the school throughout the year without fee.

Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Expenses of living in Baltimore as low as any Atlantic city.

WM. E. A. AIKEN, M. D., Dean.

August 18, 1853. B P 22-4t

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

A permanent cure of a Bad Leg by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The Mate of the "Mary Sheppard," on the passage home from Calcutta, injured his leg, which broke out in one mass of sores, so that he was quite incapable of attending to his duty. He tried every available remedy that the ship medicine-chest afforded, but without success. He was then recommended by Mr. Taylor, the Second Officer, to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Having procured some from a passenger, he used them with the most happy result, for long before he reached England his leg was completely cured, and the surface bore no signs of its former dreadful state.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1853.

Western Rail Road.—The Contracts for grading, laying the iron, &c., will be let out on the 10th of October next.

See advertisement in this paper.

New Cotton.—The first bale of new cotton was received in this town, this morning, from the plantation of the Hon. Alfred Dockery. Mr. James G. Cook was the purchaser, at 11 cents.

North Carolina Stocks.—Sales of McCulloch mining stock are reported in the Express at $11 12½.

North Carolina State coupon bonds, payable in 1884, at $107 25 to $108 50.

State Fair.—We are glad to learn from the Raleigh Register that a large lot in the Eastern part of the City has been secured and that the Committee will immediately proceed to have the necessary buildings and fixtures erected.

The Fair will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday the 18th of October next. We trust that our citizens will see to it that Cumberland and Fayetteville are properly represented.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—The Standard says that the business of this road is rapidly increasing, and that the receipts for the current year cannot be less than $100,000. The company owes about $120,000; otherwise a handsome dividend would be declared for this year.

"The Party for Young Men."—The Washington Union and the Jamaica N. Y. Democrat are urging all young men to connect themselves with the Locofoco party, because, among other reasons, it is the party for young men—the party in which early promotion will convince them of the wisdom and judiciousness of their choice.

We are surprised that a journal, with any character to maintain, should publish such inducements to apostacy. They are inducements which could only be urged by men of bad hearts and only be acted upon by men whose hearts are bad, whose heads are weak, or whose principles are overcome by ill-directed ambition and unworthy desire for place and power. The inducements and those who offer them are alike worthy the scorn of every honest man.

We have, nevertheless, long since remarked the tendency of young and aspiring men to connect themselves with the Locofoco party. We have seen those whose education and principles naturally led them into the Whig party, suddenly become ranting Locofocos and as suddenly rewarded with political promotion. Such has always been Locofoco policy. And its advantages ? induce many to desert the Whigs, by whom they might be required to serve a long apprenticeship of labor before promotion to honors and leadership.

The facts that such inducements to the sacrifice of principle to expediency are openly published by journals high in the confidence of the dominant party and acted upon in many instances by those to whom they are offered, are not suggestive of pleasant anticipations as to the future welfare of this country. That welfare is dependent mainly upon the patriotism, the honest adherence to principle, and the good sense of the people. Good sense should teach our people to reward the abandonment of principle for the sake of advancement, not with honor and power but with contempt. Patriotism and principle should teach the young to curb ambition and restrain their desire for advancement—"to labor and to wait"—to yield cheerfully to wiser and more experienced heads the control of the government and the direction of the National destiny. Their rewards for patience and good service will come all in good time; and not the least of those rewards will be consciences void of offence."

At Last.—After many unsuccessful efforts and much hesitation, the Wilmington Journal "faces the music" and flatly declares its opposition "to the creation of any vast government corporation for any purpose." We would suggest to the Journal, that supporting the men who advocate a measure to which it is opposed, is a very singular method of manifesting that opposition.

P. S. The Journal must have a well-informed friend at court. It has come out in opposition to the Pacific road about a day in advance of the announcement that the President intended to back out from his original plan! The Rail Road scheme will "see sights" now.

Warlike.—The New York Times understands that orders have been received at Governor's Island, from the War Department, for the immediate transmission to the Rio Grande frontier of a very large quantity of artillery, ammunition and ordnance stores—more in amount than General Taylor had during his whole campaign. This step has undoubtedly been taken in consequence of the movements of Santa Anna, who is concentrating on the same frontier a very large military force and supplying it very largely with the munitions of war."

Yellow Fever.—The yellow fever is still on the increase. On the 20th, 295 deaths; on the 21st and 22d, 600 deaths; on the 23d, 232 deaths; on the 24th, 300 deaths. Total number of deaths for the four weeks ending Aug. 20th, 4,162, of which 3,669, were from fever.

A despatch from Jackson, Miss., says that the yellow fever is spreading with awful fatality at Vicksburg and Natchez. Many persons have left those cities.

Heat.—The Clerk of the Market informs us that the range of the thermometer in his office from the 1st to the 28th of August averages 88°. For three successive days the mercury stood at 94—the highest point reached during the month.

☞ A marriage notice from Carthage and another from Randolph county, are not published, the writers having neglected to sign their names.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20, 1853.

The condition of the Post Office Department, under the present Administration, is decidedly worse than I ever knew it, since the days of stages, when a snow storm in winter, or a great freshet or storm at other seasons, would stop all intercourse. My letters, I learn, take five days from Philadelphia, six from New York, eight from Montreal, and five from this place, just double the proper time. And since I have been here I have had letters from New York in one day, two days, three days, and ten days. Eight hours is the proper time. If it were worth while I could tell of the annoyance to which I have been subjected by the stupidity of the Post Office officials here, in delivering my letters by piece-meal, the last first, and the first last. But what is the use? The Postmaster General would never hear of my complaints, and if he did he would take no notice of them. The Postmaster here, I have no doubt, though I have made no inquiry, is a Locofoco, just put in, in place of a Whig, not because of any competent qualifications for the office, but as a reward for services in the election. This system of rewards and punishments is one of the evils, and the greatest of them all, entailed upon the country by Gen. Jackson. A man is put into office, ignorant of its duties, and about the time he becomes perfectly competent to discharge them, is turned out to make room for another man as hungry as he, and as incompetent as he was when he began. This is now the established order of the day at the North, and is gradually creeping along South, so that it will not be long before we shall be blessed with a similar system of rotation in office and ignorance of office duties.

The present condition of the New York money market is worthy of some attention out of the city. It is decidedly a *tight* time in many matters. Capitalists have buttoned up their pockets, and are afraid to open them, except for a temptation of 10 or 12 per cent. An uneasiness as to the condition of things in Europe has evidently had some agency in producing this state of things. If war should break out there, and particularly should Great Britain become involved in it, the effect upon stocks and upon money would be felt to the remotest parts of the civilized world. And not upon stocks only, but upon most descriptions of produce. The grain growing States would probably benefit by it, whilst the cotton planter could not but suffer. A few days may decide the great question of peace or war, and all who have any thing at stake, will pray that it may be decided in favor of morality and humanity. In the mean time I find in last evening's Express the following letter, said to be "from an eminent Banking House," dated

LONDON, August 5, 1853.

Your favors with pamphlets came safe to hand. I have as yet had no time to read them, and at the moment it would be useless as we are almost *certain to have war.*

There is a general stagnation in business which will continue, and if peace is maintained the demand for money is likely to increase, which will check investment for a time.

I advise you to get out of all stocks and to keep out of them. I have sold out all my stock.

Should any permanent effect be produced on stocks, such as a war in Europe would undoubtedly produce, many of the projected rail roads would feel the blow. Hitherto money has been so plenty that no scheme has been too gigantic or too visionary to succeed if fairly started in Wall street or in London. One of the most remarkable of such schemes, partaking of both the above qualities I think, was much talked of when I was in Montreal a few days ago, viz: a Tubular Bridge over the St. Lawrence river below Montreal, three miles long, the estimated cost of which is seven millions of dollars! The great English Engineer, Stephenson, arrived at Montreal from England whilst I was there, having been induced by an offer of $30,000 to come over, examine the river, and report upon the practicability of the work. No one supposes that it will pay, except incidentally, in the improvement of business and of the value of property.

I am rejoiced to see that Judge McLean of the U. S. Supreme Court, has given a decision, the first one by a Judge of that highest of all Judicial Tribunals, in favor of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. This is the more gratifying, as that Judge has been supposed to lean very strongly to free-soil principles. The Judge sustained the law, and gave up the slave to his owner—and this in Cincinnati, the very hot-bed of abolitionism. I rejoice at it on every account, and most of all at the spectacle of integrity and firmness which that Court ever has exhibited, and I trust ever will exhibit, making it truly the Palladium of our Liberty and Union, looking above and beyond mere party or local questions, and standing by the Constitution.

If not already in type for the Observer, I copy the following particulars of the case:—

The man in question was named George McQuery, alias "Wash," who ran away from Washington county, Kentucky, about four years ago, and since then has been living in various parts of Indiana and Ohio, principally in Troy, in Ohio, where he has been twice married. He did not deny that he was a slave, and was willing to go back with his master, if he would promise not to sell him. He did not complain of bad treatment, and said he had no thought of running away until about an hour before he started, when it was proposed to him by those whom he accompanied. The evidence in the case was conclusive, and left nothing open to the defence, but a denial of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Judge McLean heard the case with great patience, and during the trial—

Mr. Birney (counsel for the fugitive,) asked for information about the state of the case.

The Judge said it was immaterial on what grounds the prisoner was brought here. He was here for examination as to the right by which he was held, and the course would be the same, let the process by which he was brought here be what it might. An application had been made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he had ordered the prisoner to be brought here for examination.

Mr. Birney's 2d point was, the Fugitive Law was null and void, therefore the prisoner could not be remanded under it. Congress had no right to legislate to carry into effect the clause of the Constitution respecting persons escaping from service. The States had much right, but Congress had none. He was aware of the decision referred to in 16th Peters, but as the Judges disagreed in that matter, he did not know that any inference could be drawn from it.

Judge McLean, interrupting him, said, there was no disagreement respecting the right of Congress to pass a law for the arrest of fugitives. As a continuation of his argument, Mr. Joliffe was allowed to introduce Dr. Brisbone, who read a long manuscript treatise on the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Law, and the claims of the "Higher Law;" on the completion of the reading of which, Mr. Joliffe continued his argument as to the constitutionality of the law, on the point that the right of trial by jury was stricken down by it, and therefore it was null.

He hoped that the decision of the Court would not send the man back to the life and fate of a slave, permitting his body, blood, bones, and his soul, for which Christ died, to be sold to the highest bidder on an auction block!

These and other arguments of other abolition lawyers had no effect. The Judge ordered the man to be delivered up.

The weather here is very cool, rendering a fire necessary this morning. A week ago it was very hot. The crowd is scarcely if at all thinned.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1853.

Since I last wrote to the Observer, I have been a good deal on the road and busy. I left Saratoga on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and took a circuitous route, via Springfield, Hartford and New Haven, arriving in New York, nearly 300 miles, to tea, with scarcely any fatigue. The next morning at 6, I took the cars for this place, to attend the Trade Sale of Books for a day or two.

New York appears to be even more full of strangers than when I left it three or four weeks ago. The Hotel keepers are decidedly the most important people in the city; and they evidently feel their importance—that they are extending, and not receiving, favors by admitting guests into their houses. The keeping of one of those great popular houses is a very rapid and certain mode of accumulating a fortune.

One hears of no sickness in New York, and yet the bill of mortality of last week tells a fearful tale. 969 deaths in one week in a population of about 600,000, or 1 in every 600—equal to about 1 in 20 per annum. In Philadelphia, on the contrary, with a population only about 100,000 less than that of New York, the deaths were only 294. This is a remarkable disparity. One of its causes undoubtedly is, the comparative filth of the two places. At every turn in New York, one is offended with bad smells. The garbage of a dense population is necessarily thrown into the streets, in front of houses, and there it lies, to putrify.—An immense amount is paid to some political favorite to sweep the streets, but the streets are not swept. Yesterday morning as I rode to the ferry, in starting here, I probably passed through nearly two miles of streets, filthy beyond what is usual; but I saw no street sweeping. Here things are decidedly better. But there is another and more fatal cause still. With a population about 100,000 more than Philadelphia, *New York has only two-thirds as many houses.* People are there crowded into houses, cellars, and holes; and thus sickness and death.

A New York paper of Monday says,—

"That the city of New York is not smitten with some fatal epidemic is, to us, a perpetual marvel. When we consider the vast number of sickly and poverty-stricken emigrants who are daily landed on our shores, reeking with filth, and fainting with disease; when we pass through the side streets, where the mud is ankle deep, and the atmosphere redolent of the foulest gases; and when we see sickly-looking children eating green apples and rotten peaches, picked from the foul and pestilential sinks and gutters, the wonder is, that, instead of a few hundred deaths a week, the Angel of Death does not come down upon our dirty, wicked city, with the swoop of some ancient plague, that shall desolate all our streets and clothe all our homes in mourning. But, thank heaven, New York is open at the top—and the mercy of the Lord endureth forever."

I am glad to find that there is almost a certainty of peace in Europe. The accounts dispel a good deal of anxiety which brooded over the public here—for here, in this stock-jobbing, money-moving part of the world, a war in Europe would unsettle many things, making it impossible to tell where its influence would begin or end.—May Heaven preserve the world's peace!

Some of my Lady readers, who I doubt not have sympathised in the ridicule every where cast on "women's rights" people, and "Bloomers," will doubtless be amused to learn, that within the past week I have seen three men wearing *long shawls*, thrown over their shoulders and arms instead of cloaks or overcoats. They were evidently *exquisites*, and wore their attire with an air; but mankind in general appeared to me to look upon them with full as much contempt as they deserved. I hope that when they marry they will make the change of costume complete, putting on the petticoats along with the shawl, and resigning the pants to the other sex.

I am too busy just now to give much time to writing.

First District.—Outlaw, Whig received 4,746, and Shaw, Loco, 4,833, votes. Shaw's majority, 87.

Dr. Richard P. Ashe, formerly of this place, now of California, has been appointed Navy Agent at San Francisco.

Mr. W. E. Mann, Whig, has been removed from the Post Office at Elizabeth City, N. C., and Mr. Geo. A. Williams, Loco, fills his place.

The Pearl Street House in New York was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst.

Rice.—The Wilmington Herald learns that the rice crops are very flourishing, and that more than an average yield will be obtained this season.

Col. Fremont has left Washington City to explore the country between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean with a view to the construction of the Pacific Rail Road. The Colonel advocates the Benton or Central route, and his expedition is undertaken with the expectation of proving its practicability.

It is said that a paper is to be established in Raleigh to advocate the distribution of the Public Lands. Mr. Cantwell of Wilmington is to be the Editor; and the paper, of course, will be Democratic.

Another Reading Out!—The Washington Union has read the Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser out of the party. Cause—the Advertiser accused the Union and the Administration of abolitionism.

The question may soon be asked, "Have we a Democratic paper among us"?

We received a few days ago a copy of the following petition:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

"The undersigned, Citizens of ——, respectfully petition your Honorable to provide by law: That, whenever any State in this Union, now admitting domestic Slavery, shall decree the emancipation of all Slaves and the final extinction of involuntary servitude within her borders, an exact enumeration of said Slaves shall be made, and the sum —— dollars for each and every slave so emancipated shall be paid to such State from the Treasury of the United States, at such periods and in such manner as shall best promote the execution of said decree."

This movement originated in Boston, we believe, doubtless with the praiseworthy intention of putting an end to the slavery agitation. But the petitioners seem to have overlooked some insuperable obstacles to the success of their plan, which are thus stated by the New Orleans Bulletin:

"Suppose Congress should act favorably on the petition, and some Slave State should conclude upon emancipation. Very wild suppositions, it is true, but we will suppose them, for the sake of illustration. What then? What is to become of the negroes thus emancipated? "Aye, there's the rub." They cannot stay *here.* That is a proposition incontrovertible. Every man who has remained six months in a slave State knows that it would be utterly impossible to live in a community composed one half of free negroes. The nuisance would be intolerable. Will the free States consent to receive the emancipated blacks? Will *they* give them employment, so as to enable them to live as comfortably as they did in slavery? Will *they* feed, clothe, and nurse them, from infancy to old age, and then keep them out of the workhouse when they are unable to labor. We imagine not. They do not do even this to the poor, the helpless and the aged, of their own color! They cannot be expected to *do more* for the repulsive and stranger African.

"It is plainly evident that if the Southern States should expel the two or three hundred thousand free negroes from their borders, that the Illinois law would be enforced in every free State in the Union, in twelve months. The free negro nuisance is now complained of in many portions of the North, and several States have adopted a stringent remedy. And this, too, where there is hardly more than one negro to fifty whites! Throw four millions of blacks upon them, and what would they do? Drive them from their limits, without mercy, as a matter of course, just as Illinois and Indiana have done, and are doing.

"Then what would become of the poor negroes, we say again? The North wouldn't have them, although they would be nothing more than an inconvenience, which would mostly *die out*, in a quarter of a century. We, of the South, couldn't possibly take them back, for such a procedure would be positively dangerous in the first place, and in the second, we should have been compelled to make other arrangements. We think the authors of the petition might as well stop operations until the vitally important question is satisfactorily answered: "Where are the negroes *to go* after they shall have been emancipated?"

The sixth volume of Bancroft's History will be issued in October.

We are indebted to Messrs. L. Scott & Co. for the August number of Blackwood, and the July number of the London Quarterly.

Fire.—An attempt was made to burn the Warehouse in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne's Store on Thursday night last, about 1 o'clock. The fire was put under the house and had reached the roof before discovered. By great exertions it was extinguished without consuming the building.

This is the third incendiary attempt within the last few days.—*North Carolinian.*

Hustling an Abolitionist.—An individual by the name of Jeffreys, for a short time resident at Halifax, up the Road, rendered himself obnoxious, by the delivery of certain sentiments calculated to arouse the ire of Southern people. In short, he was voted an Abolitionist, and the community determined to get rid of him. So a crowd collected, and politely escorted Mr. Jeffreys to the Depot for transportation to the more congenial North. He indicated a preference to remain, but on the arrival of the upward train, he was placed on board, and found himself *en route* for Weldon, amid the parting farewells of his fellow-citizens. "Good-bye, Jeffreys," "Farewell, old fellow!" "Take care of yourself!" "Adieu, my friend." "We like you pretty well, but you can't stay here." "God bye! Good bye!" And away he went, baggage and all, as fast as steam could carry him to Weldon. Arriving there, this victim of free opinion hastened to alight, and was warmly greeted by a number of equally kind friends, who conducted him, contrary to his choice, to the Petersburg train, and safely landing him in the cars, waved their adieus, as the traveller in spite of himself, shot past the village in hot haste for the Cockade city. "Good-bye, Jeffreys! Farewell, old fellow!" "A pleasant trip to you," shouted the crowd, and that was the last of the Abolitionist in those parts. Whether they passed him on in like manner at Petersburg, and so on to the region of false philanthropy and fanaticism, we know not.—*Wil. Herald.*

Democratic Authority.—The Dedham (Mass.) *Democrat* gives the following first rate notice of the Pierce appointments in that region: "Their chief characteristic is lying and cheating the people; mere hack politicians, perfect cormorants after office; whose office-hunting stomachs, will stretch like a blacksmith's leather apron, and the touch of whose breath would defile as much. Such is the picture as it appears to us, looking with a perfectly impartial eye, and with no fear or hope to induce us to withhold our opinions."

Cotton Crop.—The Alabama, Florida and Mississippi papers complain of excessive rains doing great injury to the Cotton Crops.

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.—In Prussia every station, however near to the next one, has telegraphic communication with it, to signal a clear line and no stoppage. The plan adopted is very simple, the wires being put into requisition as the train is leaving a station. The current operates on hammers, which strike large bells, the return current producing a like effect at the starting point, and, although the train be at full speed, the sound is sufficiently loud for the guard to hear the bells, and to know there is no stoppage at the next station, where he may expect a similar signal for the succeeding one. Should he not hear the bells, then he knows he must stop.

Singular Coincidence.—A correspondent of the Placer Herald is responsible for the following:

"A marriage took place on the night of the 15th ult., at the Nevada Hotel—a lady not unknown to the California public, to a gentleman from Kentucky, now a citizen of this State, he being the fifth of whom she had conferred Hymenial honors, and the third whose heads are yet above the sod. By a strange concatenation of circumstances, her two last husbands, between whom and herself all marital duties had ceased to exist by the operation of the divorce law, had put up at the Nevada House on the same evening, ignorant of the fact that their former *cara sposa* had rested under the same roof with themselves and also that they had both been wedded to the same lady.

Next morning they occupied seats at the breakfast table opposite the bridal party. Their eyes met with mute, but expressive astonishment. The lady bride did not faint, but bravely informed her newly acquainted lord of her singular situation, and who their guests were. Influenced by the nobleness of his nature and the happy impulse of his heart, he summoned his predecessors to his bridal chamber, and the warmest congratulations were interchanged between the four in the most unreserved and friendly manner. The two ex-lords frankly declared that they ever found in the lady an excellent and faithful companion, and that they were the authors of the difficulty which produced their separation, the cause being traceable to a too frequent indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

The legal lord and master declared that his affection for his bride was strengthened by the coincident, and that his happiness was increased, if possible, by what had occurred. After a few presents of specimens from their well filled purses, the parties separated—the two ex-husbands for the Atlantic States, with the kindest regards of the lady for the future welfare of her former husbands."

MARRIED,

In Pensacola, Florida, on the 21st of July, by the Rev. Mr. Flower, WARREN QUINCY DOW, Esq., to Miss JEANIE CAMERON, daughter of the Hon. Walker Anderson, formerly of North Carolina.

On the 21st inst., by Dr. Henry M. Foust, Mr. JACOB MOORE to Miss NANCY WILSON; all of the county of Randolph.

DIED,

At her residence, in Richmond county, on the 16th inst., in the 27th year of her age, after protracted illness, Mrs. MARTHA H. FAIRLY, consort of Robert N. Fairly, and youngest daughter of the late William Crawford.

As much of goodness and of grace as adorns woman here, endeared her to an affectionate and devoted husband, and to fond and admiring friends, who are consoled to know that she was sustained and comforted in the hour of death by a lively and abiding Gospel faith that the grave hath a resurrection, and a blissful immortality in Heaven, to them that die in the Lord.

She was long a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She leaves an infant daughter 12 months old. Com.

In Raleigh, on Thursday, the 18th instant, Dr. SIMMONS J. BAKER, in his 79th year.

On the 28th June last, SALLY ANN, only daughter of J. W. and W. E. Hooker.

Also, on the 18th instant, W. E., wife of J. W. Hooker, of Chatham.

On the 17th ult., of fever, in Harrison county, Texas, at the residence of his uncle Dushee Shaw, ANGUS GILCHRIST McBRYDE, son of Malcom McBryde of Robeson county, N. C., in the 15th year of his age.

In Germanton, Stokes county, on the 15th inst., after an illness of 10 days, JAMES COOPER, aged eleven weeks, infant son of Dr. Wm. W. and Olivia G. Stedman.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 29.

BACON—	9 a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	25 a 26
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 60 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	10½ a	SEED—	
Prime,	10 a	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9½ a	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	13 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	12 a 14	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	35 a 37
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 25 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 00 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	75 a 80	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	8 a
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—We continue quotations, the only change is as to quality.

Cotton.—Sales may be considered hard to make at the above figures.

Wool.—We reduce figures to correspond with sales.

Turpentine $2 25. Spirits 40 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Virgin and Yellow Dip in fair demand at $3. Spirits 42, stock light, holders demand higher rates. No. 2 Rosin 1 12½. Tar, last sales at $3. Corn 66. Bacon, hog round, 10 to 11, hams 12½. Lard 13. Super. Fay. Flour 6 25. Timber—1 raft sold at $6, 1 at 7 50.

At Charleston, Cotton dull—sales at 10½ to 11¼. Corn 66 to 70.

Total receipts, 3,213,518, against 3,017,592 bales last year. Increase, 195,921 blaes

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 25—Str Southerner, with goods for F & H Fries, T C Pfohl, M A Walden, Rockfish Co, W Blum, J H Hall, Willkings & Co, D McRae, Arnold & Conly, Starr & Williams, S B Hubbard, Hall & Sackett, Cook & Johnson, F D Breece, S T Hawley & Son, P P Johnson, E A Pool, Foulks & McRae, J W Sandford, D Sikes, B D Applewhite, M McLeod, J D Lucas.

Aug. 27.—St'r Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers and full freight for merchants of this place and the interior.

Aug 28—Str Gov Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for sundry persons in town and country.

Aug. 28.—St'r Rowan with goods for sundry persons.

The Cape Fear River is in good boating order.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 22—Brig Frances Jane from Boston; Schr Independence from New York. 23—Brig Venus from Bath, Maine; Schrs Elouise, H Hallock and W H Smith from New York, George Harriss from Charleston. 24—Brigs Lincoln Webb and R Speare from Bath, Cape Fear from New York; Schrs Golden Gate from New York, Jas G King from Bath. 26—Schrs W P Williams from New London, Julia Eliza from Philadelphia, Naiad from Charleston.

DISTILLERS' GLUE.

10 BBLS. just received and for sale cheap.
E. FULLER.
Aug. 29, 1853. 1t

Notice to Contractors.
WESTERN RAIL ROAD.
(NORTH CAROLINA.)

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the "Western Rail Road Company," in the town of Fayetteville, until the tenth (10th) day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of the Western Rail Road, from the Cape Fear to Deep River.

Plans, Profiles and Specifications of the work, together with quantities of the same, will be ready for exhibition at the Engineer's Office in Fayetteville from and after the 20th day of September, at which time and place blank proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be ready for distribution.

The Company reserve the right to let the road in such quantities and manner as in their opinion the best interests of the same require.

D. G. MACRAE, President.
J. P. GOODSELL, Chief Engineer.
August 29, 1853. 23-4t

☞ The National Intelligencer, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Baltimore Patriot will publish once a week for four weeks, and send papers and bills to Office.

Haymount Property
FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR being engaged in business in another County, offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his valuable property on Haymount. The property will be sold in one or more lots, to suit purchasers, as follows:

Lot No. 1, 125 feet front on Hay street, or Morganton road, and running back 125 feet; has a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, 43 by 24 feet, 4 rooms on first floor, and 3 on second, with kitchen, smoke house, &c. There is now growing on this lot a fine selection of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. A first rate Well of Water equal to any on Haymount.

Lot No. 2, (in rear of No. 1,) is 275 feet wide by 400 feet deep. A 32 feet street on the west side of No. 1 will be sold with this lot. There is on this Lot a good Dwelling House at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Dunn, 32 by 28 feet, 2 rooms on first floor and 2 above, with kitchen, smoke house, wash house, bath-house, &c.; a first rate Well of water with chain pump; a variety of well selected and choice fruit trees; 4 arbors of Scuppernong, and stocks of Isabella, Catawba and Malaga Grapes; with a variety of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c.

Lot No. 3, (in rear of No. 2,—a street, name not recollected, runs through this Lot—contains a small house 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney, and is 205 wide by 200 feet deep, to which may be added, if desirable, 33 acres good meadow land, recently purchased from Hon. R. Strange.

For further particulars apply to
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Aug. 27, 1853. 23-3t

THE STEAMER "ALICE"

WILL commence her regular trips on Wednesday, 31st August: will leave Fayetteville WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings at 6 o'clock.

She has superior accommodations for passengers.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Agent at Wilmington.
August 29, 1853. 23-1m

WE will pay until further notice, $2 25 for Turpentine. McLAURIN & STRANGE.
August 29, 1853. 23-tf

HARPER'S AND PUTNAM'S
MAGAZINES for September just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

A NEW COURT HOUSE TO BE BUILT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Commissioners by the County Court of Anson, to contract for the building of a new Court House in the Town of Wadesborough, in said County, will receive proposals for building the same until the 1st day of October next. The dimensions of the building and other specifications may be found with the Clerk of the County Court of Anson.

GEORGE W. LITTLE,
N. D. BOGGAN,
EDMUND F. LILLY,
N. BEVERLY,
ALEX. LITTLE,
THOS. S. ASHE.
Aug. 26, 1853. 23-3t

NEGROES for Sale.

THE undersigned, by virtue of several Deeds of Trust to them executed, will offer for sale for Cash, on Monday the 26th September next,

15 Valuable NEGROES,

Among whom are a first rate BLACKSMITH and several good House Servants.

JOHN TAYLOR,
R. E. TROY,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Trustees.
Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 26, 1853. 23ts

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION in Robeson, 12 miles from Lumberton, on the Harlleesville Road, situated on Aaron's Swamp, containing 700 acres, of which about 100 are under cultivation. The situation is healthy and the water equal to any in the county. The dwelling and all necessary out-houses are in good repair. The best recommendation which the fertility of the place can receive is to be found in the crop of Corn and Cotton now growing on the Plantation, which all who desire to purchase are invited to examine. There is within half a mile of the house a bold flush Spring, believed to contain valuable mineral properties. There is also within half a mile of the dwelling house a large new Academy, in which a Classical school is constantly kept. Terms easy.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
August 26, 1853. 23tf

LOOK AT THIS!
Deep River Navigation—Fair Haven, Moore County.

THE undersigned having purchased the Hancock Mills, at the head of the Deep River Navigation, and having built a Bridge across the River and nearly finished repairing his Mills, wishes to purchase FIVE OR TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF GOOD WHEAT, and will obligate himself to pay cash at Fayetteville prices.

He also expects to keep continually on hand a supply of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, Salt, Dry Goods, with all such things as may be needed, at such prices as will give satisfaction to customers. And as it is directly on the road to Fayetteville, he hopes that people living up the country will pass that way.

HARRIS TYSOR.
August 26, 1853. 23-5t

LAND SALE.

IN accordance with a provision of the last Will and Testament of Duncan McNair, dec'd, the subscribers will expose at public sale on the premises, at the late residence of said Duncan McNair, dec'd, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, situated within a half mile of Floral College, of which fifty acres are cleared, including a choice selection of Fruit trees. The Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, potatoes, &c. There are on the premises a small dwelling, together with necessary out-buildings. The residue of the land is heavily timbered with oak and hickory, and embraces several eligible situations for building. The location is pre-eminently healthy; the water pure and pleasant.

The sale will be positive, and take place Wednesday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock M.

DUNCAN McPHATTER,
A. D. McLEAN,
Executors.
August 21, 1853. 23*ts

CALL AND SETTLE.

THE Subscribers respectfully request all indebted to them, and all to whom they are indebted, to call and settle accounts during the present month.
July 1, 1853. E. J. HALE & SON

TURPENTINE WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest Market price for Spirits or the raw material.
J. S. BANKS
Aug. 18, 1853. 23-tf

NEW FALL GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now received a portion, and expect to receive this week their ENTIRE STOCK of FALL GOODS, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas; with a large lot of Ready-made Clothing.

The above Stock is the largest we have ever offered in this market, and will be sold at WHOLESALE for Cash, or on the usual time for approved notes.

Merchants are invited to examine our Goods.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

August 15, 1853. 19tf

SALES OF LOTS ON
Beaufort Harbor.

THE Carolina City Land Company will sell to the highest bidder on their premises, at White Hall, on Monday the 31st day of October next, a large number of valuable Lots.

The lands of this Company front about two miles on the most accessible and best part of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the Ocean, and will be handsomely and conveniently laid out for business and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Central or Western Carolina, or the waters connected with the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no agents or drummers in the Western part of the State, or any where else, offering to sell Lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their lands are required by the articles of agreement, to be to the highest bidder.

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about $50,000. During the winter and ensuing spring, a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleries and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clay on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics, ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

Terms of Sale.

One fourth cash, the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from date.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Rose, Sec'y, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board.

T. R. UNDERWOOD, President.

August 13, 1853. 19-2m

Watches and Jewelry.

THE subscriber has recently returned from the North, with decidedly a very rich and well selected stock of

Watches & Jewelry,

Embracing all the latest styles and fashions.

Large lot of SILVER WARE: Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Dining and Dessert Forks, (plain, threaded, J. Lind and Brunswick patterns,) Butter Knives; Mugs; Salt, Cream and Mustard Spoons. Plated Goods: Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Chamber and Parlor Candlesticks, Castors, Sugar Dish, Snuffer and Tray, Ladies' Work Boxes.—Full assortment of Military Goods. Clarionets, Flageolets, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Flutinas, large and small Music Boxes, (some with Piano accompaniment.) Violins, (some very fine Italian.) Surveyors' Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Eye Glasses for Miners, very fine Razors and Straps, fine Scissors. Large lot Pocket and Table Cutlery, some in sets of 51 pieces. Pocket Knives, with spoon, fork, blade, pick, &c. Large lot of well selected double-barrel Guns, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, &c. A good assortment of Colt's and various other kinds of Pistols. Five or six different kinds of Clocks; Walking Canes,

And various other notions, which I would like to sell very low.

J. M. BEASLEY.

August 17, 1853. 19-3m

Notice to Merchants.
THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat Mace, Capt. Sam'l Berry, will commence her regular semi-weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who desire their goods with certainty and despatch will obtain them by shipping by her. Due notice of days and hours of departure from each place will be given. Goods consigned to J. R. Blossom, Agent, will be promptly and carefully forwarded, as usual.

August 1853. 15tf

FINE BRANDY.

A FEW bbls. very fine BRANDY, suitable for Wine makers. JAS. G. COOK.

August 15, 1853. 19-4w

FOR RENT.

TWO Stores on Hay Street, convenient for business, and at present occupied, one by M. McKinnon, and the other by Messrs. Jas. O. Boon & Co. Possession given 1st Sept. For further particulars, apply to

ALEX. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1853. 18-tf

Fire and Life Insurance.

Are your Houses or Stock in Trade Insured?

Is your own life Insured for the benefit of surviving wife and children?

Have you any Insurance upon the life of your slaves?

THE undersigned is Agent for the *Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*, and the *Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.*

The *Fire Co.* will take risks on as favorable terms as any other responsible Co. This Co. is managed by competent officers, has the larger portion of its risks detached, and is doing a very successful business.

The *Life Co.* has a liberal charter, and offers to those wishing to secure something to wife and children after death, a most favorable opportunity. The insured participate in all the profits of the Co., both in the Insurance and Trust Departments.

Slaves Insured on reasonable terms.

Full explanations given to all who wish Insurance.

Persons in the country wishing Insurance, will please address the undersigned by letter.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent, &c.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1853. 97-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
C. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, " "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 25, 1853. 98tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE MEMBERS of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Office of the Superintendent, on THURSDAY, September 1st, at 11 o'clock.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20. 21-2w

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS in his line, purchased mostly for Cash, which is offered for sale *cheap.*

ELIJAH FULLER.

August 20, 1853. 21-4t

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension and remit as directed. Printed Blanks furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1853. 21-4t

WANTED.

3000 WHITE OAK SPOKES, for Timber Wagons.
5000 do do do, for Road Wagons.
2000 feet White Hickory, for Axle-trees.
2000 feet White Oak Plank, suitable for Felloes.

For which the highest price will be paid in Cash.

Apply to ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1853. 21-4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, situated at the terminus of the Southern Plank Road, in Robeson county, a tract of 75 acres of LAND. The situation is an eligible one for the erection of a Turpentine Distillery and Store, or for a residence.

ANN BROWN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1853. 20-4t

5,000 lbs. superior North Carolina BACON, sides, shoulders and hams. Also, LARD in barrels, for sale. B. ROSE.

August 17, 1853. 20-3t

DRAY FOR SALE.

A NEW [illegible] DRAY, a superior article, with or without gear.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 17. 20-4t

25 CORN SHELLERS,

A SUPERIOR article, [illegible] for sale low.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 17. 20-4t

FOR SALE.

150,000 BRICKS, partially engaged, and those wishing them are desired to call soon.

HUGH McPHERSON.

August 22, 1853. [illegible]

IN WANT OF MONEY.

ALL DEBTS due me prior to the 1st July 1853 must be paid, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

August 18, 1853. 20-4w

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1y pd

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Geo. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any Jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scouring and friction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any person buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county.

P. P. FELLMAN.

Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

SHINGLES.

WE want 150,000 good Juniper SHINGLES, for which the best price will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1853. 82tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

L. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

I am now receiving my stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

Encourage Home Manufacture.

THE Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continue to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Feb'y 22, 1853. 74-6m

FAUST & WINEBRENER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.
No. 68½ North Third Street,
Between Arch and Race, West side,
PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE now opening our FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which is larger and more complete than we have ever heretofore offered, and which we will dispose of at as low prices as any house in the country.

Orders by mail or otherwise will receive our personal and prompt attention.

July 29, 1853. 1 k 15-5t

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready made Clothing; a great many articles in the Ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,
For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Fayetteville Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDLES, at the old stand, No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North of the Market House, where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 5, 1853. 7-tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55tf

WANTED.

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine barrel Coopers. D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,
Especially adapted to Turnips, and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., AGENTS,
No. 231 Water Street, and 122 West Street, corner of Dey Street, NEW YORK.

A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realise the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.

Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange, &c.

June 14, 1853. 3-3mpd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th of May last, a negro boy called CALVIN, nineteen years old, height about 5 feet 8 inches, weight about 160 lbs., a black negro, had ear rings in each ear when he left, no clothing recollected except a dark blue overcoat. This boy was purchased of Dr. John McNeill of Robeson county, about the 1st of May. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or if lodged in a Jail in this State. It is very probable he is in the neighborhood of his former owner.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 30. 7-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A PRIME lot Mountain Butter.
New Orleans and Cuba Molasses.
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Sugar, Rice, &c.

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

March 7, 1853. 75tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

500,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78-6m

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

BACON.

North Carolina Bacon for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 10, 1853. 9tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Millstones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

THE LARGEST
SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
Thomas G. Stearns,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
SILKS, MILLINERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
At New Cash Prices—time granted by adding interest.
162 Broadway, N. Y.,

HAS now in Store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of

Black and Fancy Silks; Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Dress Trimmings of all kinds; Embroideries; French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats; Gloves of all kinds; Silk Lace Mitts; Bareges, Laces; White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs.

The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the City, to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.

THOMAS G. STEARNS,
162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Jan'y 15, 1853. 61-3pd

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 40 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its Losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $50 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Spring, 1853.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of **DRY GOODS**, all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 74tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE old established Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, has recently added to its Fire Insurance business, which it has maintained with such unexampled credit for upwards of thirty years, a LIFE INSURANCE Department. The subscriber has been appointed Agent in this as well as in the Fire Department of its operations; and is prepared to take risks on the lives of white persons or slaves, on as good terms as any other Company, and at lower rates than those of the Mutual Companies.

The capital of this department is $150,000, entirely distinct from the capital of the Fire Department, and, with its accumulations, reserved exclusively to pay losses on Life Insurance only. Policies will be issued payable after death, or upon the parties arriving at a specified age.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS
At the old stand of H. Branson & Son.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment recently bought in the northern market under favorable circumstances. They have

Loaf, crushed, powered and brown sugars; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; pepper, spice, ginger, cloves and nutmegs; sup. carb. soda; indigo; madder; borax; camphor; alum; epsom salts; saltpetre; molasses; syrup; salt; iron; saddles, bridles and martingals; collars; wagon and buggy whips; spades, shovels and forks; trace, dog, tongue, breast and halter chains; coffee mills; wagon boxes; mill, cross-cut and hand saws; cut nails and spikes; a good assortment of pocket and table cutlery; blacksmith tools complete; turpentine hackers, scrapers, dippers and axes; broad and chopping axes; guns; window glass; rivets. A large stock of ready-made clothing and staple dry goods; gunny and hemp bagging; rope and twine; Swedes, American bar and hoop iron; square and octagon cast steel; German and blister steel; *safety fuse and blasting powder;* hats, caps, boots and shoes, western and North Carolina bacon; together with almost every article sold in this market, all of which will be sold at fair prices for cash, on time to prompt customers, or country produce generally.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 30, 1853. 15-tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

Groceries and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has taken the East end of the Store lately occupied by Cook & Taylor, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and others.

My stock of GROCERIES will be large and full.

I will take in payment any kind of Country Produce. Cash will not be refused, or credit to punctual customers.

JAS. G. COOK.

May 2, 1853. 90tf

New Drug Store.
Foulkes & MacRae,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, directly from Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

19Y]

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.

May 6, 1853. 92tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly.
H. L. Myrover.
Thos. S. Lutterloh.
John H. Cook.
D. A. Ray.
A. A. McKethan.
Geo. McNeill.
Nathan A. Stedman.
James Kyle.

Avon E. Hall.
J. G. Shepherd.
Wm. Warden.
S. T. Hawley.
John D. Williams.
C. Benbow.
Wm. McLaurin.
Wm. McIntyre.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of Mutual Insurance must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

WM. H. McRARY,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention will be paid to selling and shipping Naval Stores and Produce, and also to the Forwarding of Goods.

Merchants who consign their Goods to him can rely on their being forwarded by first boat after they are discharged from vessel.

REFERENCES:

F. Fries, E. A. Vogler & Co., Salem, N. C.
T. M. Young, Mocksville.
Hunt & Adderton, Lexington.
John D. Brown, Salisbury.
J. H. & J. Martine, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 62tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, Jr.
J. F. MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

THE Steamer Fanny Lutterloh is running as follows:

Leave Fayetteville Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock, and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock.—Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 18, 1853. 11-2m

At Reduced Prices.
Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
131 No. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Rifle Locks, Barrels, and materials for Gun Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

July, 1853. 11*16t

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

acNov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Blanks for sale here.

CARD.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
Factors,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of [illegible] Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, [illegible]

July 21, 1853. [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term [illegible]

John J. Gilchrist vs. George M[illegible]

ATTACHMENT,—Philemon Taylor and [illegible] moned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction [illegible] George McMillan, the Defendant [illegible] removed, or so conceals himself [illegible] cess of law cannot be served [illegible] Ordered: That publication be made [illegible] Fayetteville Observer, for the said [illegible] be and appear at our next Court [illegible] Sessions, to be held for the County [illegible] the Court House in Fayetteville [illegible] September next, and replevy [illegible] absolute will be rendered [illegible] in the hands of the Garnishees [illegible] faction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk [illegible] Office, the first Monday of June [illegible]

13-6t] J. McLAURIN [illegible]

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. [illegible]

New Stock Seasonable Goods

THE subscriber respectfully begs [illegible] customers and the public generally [illegible] just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Embracing a General Assortment [illegible] Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, M[illegible] and Children's Hats, Worsted P[illegible] brellas and Parasols, Boots and S[illegible] ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE.

P. SHEMWELL.

North-west Corner Market S[illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. [illegible]

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply [illegible] ted SALEM CASSIMERE, to which [illegible] the attention of my friends and the public [illegible]

P. SHEMWELL.

May 3, 1853.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.
Francis Shenton.
SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, [illegible]

THANKFUL for past favors, begs [illegible] tention to SLATE ROOFING, [illegible] approved principle, making roofs lighter [illegible] more durable than the old way of sheeting [illegible] saving in lumber, and greater security [illegible] The low price at which Slate Roofs are now [illegible] compare favorably with any other kind [illegible] Roofing.

SLATE CHIMNEY PIPES made to [illegible] They are an excellent remedy for smoking [illegible] and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes [illegible] Heads, made to any pattern, and every kind [illegible] proof roofing put on or repaired in the best manner [illegible] reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, feels confident [illegible] giving entire satisfaction in all cases where a thorough knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. 24Y

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the s[illegible] on Green street, known as [illegible] Pherson Building, nearly opposite [illegible] inson's Shop, is now receiving [illegible] well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery,

Together with a good assortment of Hair [illegible] Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping [illegible] Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, &c. &c., of which he offers low for Cash or on time to [illegible] customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country [illegible] and others, who may depend on procuring [illegible] genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. [illegible]

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, [illegible] The above Bands are sold 20 per cent [illegible] New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852.

New Goods for 1853.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected st[illegible] Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable [illegible] Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large variety of other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, Boots and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious to exchange for Cash, on liberal terms.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. [illegible]

UNION LIVERY STABLES,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies
FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wooten, a few doors West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable rates.

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW, Agent.

December 14, 1852. 52tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON
—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.
10 do. large Yellow Planting Potatoes.
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
8000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness, Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Per [illegible]

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible]